

Total length 170 millim.

A single specimen from the mouth of Lake No.

Well characterized by the extraordinary development of the dorsal fin.

Among the *Synodontis* obtained by Mr. Loat in the White Nile I may mention *S. frontosus*, Vaill., *S. nigrita*, C. & V., *S. sorex*, Gthr., *S. batensoda*, Rüpp., and *S. membranaceus*, Geoffr. Having examined a good number of specimens of the latter two species, from the Nile and Senegal, I wish to point out that *S. membranaceus*, Vaill., = *S. batensoda*, Rüpp., and *S. Guentheri*, Vaill., = *S. membranaceus*, Geoffr. The second differs from the first, in addition to the narrower isthmal space, by the much larger size, the lower number of mandibular teeth, the broader fringe to the maxillary barbels, the presence of a fringe on the outer mandibular barbels, and the absence of a serration to the operculum.

III.—*Diagnoses of Four new Fishes discovered by Mr. J. E. S. Moore in Lakes Albert and Albert Edward.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

Barbus Eduardianus.

D. 12. A. 8. L. lat. 35. L. tr. $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{1}{2}}$.

Depth of body $3\frac{1}{3}$ times in total length, length of head $3\frac{2}{3}$ times. Snout rounded, nearly twice as long as eye, which is $6\frac{1}{3}$ times in length of head and $2\frac{1}{2}$ in interorbital width; barbels two pairs, subequal, nearly as long as eye. Third dorsal ray very strong, bony, not serrated. Longest anal ray $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Pectorals reaching base of ventrals. Ventrals entirely in advance of origin of dorsal. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{2}{3}$ as long as deep. 3 scales between lateral line and root of ventral. Olive-brown above, golden beneath, the scales darker at the base.

Total length 430 millim.

Albert Edward Nyanza. A single specimen.

Barbus Fergusonii.

D. 12. A. 7. L. lat. 36–37. L. tr. $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{5\frac{1}{2}}$.

Depth of body 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in total length, length of head $4\frac{1}{2}$ times. Snout rather pointed, nearly twice as long as eye, which is 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ times in length of head and $1\frac{2}{3}$ to 2 in inter-

orbital width; barbels two pairs, posterior a little longer than anterior and a little longer than eye. Third dorsal ray very strong, bony, not serrated. Longest anal ray $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{5}$ length of head. Pectorals not reaching base of ventrals. Ventrals below anterior rays of dorsal. Caudal peduncle $1\frac{2}{3}$ as long as deep. $2\frac{1}{2}$ scales between lateral line and root of ventral. Dark olive-brown above, lighter beneath, the scales darker at the base.

Total length 260 millim.

Two specimens from the Albert Edward Nyanza.

Named in honour of Mr. Malcolm Ferguson, the geologist attached to the expedition which has yielded such interesting ichthyological results.

Both this and the preceding species are nearly related to *B. altianalis*, Blgr., from Lake Kivu, and also to some of the species described by Rüppell from Lake Tana, especially *B. affinis* and *B. elongatus*.

Clarias Moorii.

Allied to *C. lazera*, C. & V., *C. Robecchii*, Vincig., and *C. anguillaris*, Hasselq. (*C. Hasselquistii*, C. & V.). Agreeing with the first in the closely-set and very numerous gill-rakers (80 on the anterior arch), with the second in the wide interspace ($\frac{1}{6}$ length of head) between the dorsal and caudal fins, with the third in the form and disposition of the vomerine teeth, which are mostly conical and constitute a long crescentic band, which is nowhere wider than the præmaxillary band. Nasal barbel $\frac{1}{5}$ length of head; maxillary barbel $\frac{2}{3}$, barely reaching base of pectoral spine; occipital process acutely pointed, a little longer than broad. D. 66; A. 43.

Total length 590 millim.

Albert Nyanza. A single specimen.

Petrochromis Andersonii.

D. XVI 13. A. III 10. Sq. $32\frac{4}{16}$. L. lat. 21/13.

Depth of body $2\frac{1}{4}$ times in total length, length of head 3. Diameter of eye $4\frac{2}{3}$ times in length of head; mouth extending to between nostril and eye; teeth extremely numerous, forming very broad bands in both jaws; 3 series of scales on the cheek; 25 gill-rakers on lower part of anterior arch. Last dorsal spine much longer than middle ones. Pectoral much longer than head, reaching a little beyond origin of anal. Caudal truncate, very slightly emarginate. Olive above, the scales darker at the base; yellowish beneath,

mottled with brown and mother-of-pearl; spinous dorsal and anal with numerous dark horizontal streaks; soft dorsal and caudal with round light spots on a dark ground, the edge of the fins bright yellow.

Total length 420 millim.

Albert Edward Nyanza. A single specimen.

This fine fish, one of the largest of the family Cichlidæ, is named in memory of Dr. John Anderson. It is closely allied to *P. Tanganicæ*, Gthr., from which it differs in the last dorsal spine being much longer than the middle ones.

IV.—*On the Occurrence of Salmo macrostigma in Sardinia.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

THE British Museum has just received from Lieut. H. G. S. Sandeman, R.N., several specimens, measuring from 6½ to 13 inches, of the river-trout of Sardinia, which, referred to by Cetti ('Anf. e Pesci di Sardegna,' p. 74) as "La Trota Sarda" and by Carruccio (Atti Soc. Ital. xii. 1869, p. 569) as *Trutta fario*, does not appear to have ever been carefully examined or compared with examples from other parts. It may therefore be interesting to place on record that these specimens agree in every respect with the form of *Salmo trutta* which occurs in the rivers of the Atlas of Algeria and Morocco, and which has been described by Aug. Duméril as *Salar macrostigma* (Rev. et Mag. de Zool. 1858, p. 396, pl. x.). The species was based on young examples from the rapid streams of the Wed-el-Abaïch, in Kabylia, and the name *macrostigma* was suggested by the parr-marks along the sides of the fish: the name remains an appropriate one, since it is characteristic of this variety to retain them throughout life; at least they can be traced more or less distinctly in specimens up to 13 inches long. The Sardinian Trout agree in every respect with Algerian and Moroccan specimens in the Museum, even in the low number of pyloric appendages, of which I count only about twenty. The caudal fin is deeply emarginate in the young, feebly in the adult. The maxillary extends to below the posterior border of the orbit or a little beyond. 10 to 12 gill-rakers on lower part of anterior arch. 15 scales between the posterior extremity of the adipose fin and the lateral line. A large round black spot on the cheek, on a level with the centre of the eye.